

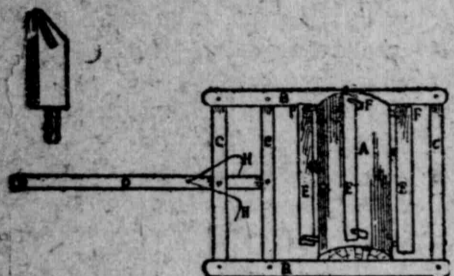


STALK CUTTER.

One Which Will Chop Them Up on the Ground.

The accompanying illustration is a sketch of a stalk cutter which I have used for two seasons and have found it entirely satisfactory, writes a farmer in Prairie Farmer. The knives and bolts cost about two dollars. The timber I cut in the woods, shaping it with an ax, and so cost nothing except the labor.

A is a section from a log, and is 32 inches long and 12 inches in diameter. B and B are timbers 5 inches square and 4½ feet long, mortised to receive



Plan of a Field Stack Cutter.

the cross pieces, C, C, C, which are four inches square and 46 inches long, six inches of each end being worked down to a taper. D is a short tongue, the complete length of which is five or six feet. This frame is fastened together with bolts.

H, H are two iron hooks to drag fallen stalks into line. A round 1-inch iron pin is driven into the center of each end of the log and revolves in 1½-inch holes in B, B.

The knives E, E, E, of which there are five, are 30 inches long and are cut from a bar of stalk cutter steel. F, F, F, two for each knife, are wooden pieces holding the knives. These must be made of hickory or other strong wood, and are 7½ inches long, 3 inches wide and 2 inches thick. One end, 2½ inches long, is made round to fit a 2-inch auger hole in the log. The other end has a narrow opening to receive the knife, which inclines forward at an angle and is fastened with a small bolt passing through the knife and the support F. The edge of the knife should extend one inch from the end of F.

One-inch iron or wooden washers are put on the iron pins between the ends of the log and the sides of the frame. Remove the hind wheels and coupling pole from the running gear of a wagon and, putting D beneath the round hound, couple to the front wagon gear. The driver sits on a sack of hay placed on the wagon bolster. The knives must be made sharp to begin with; afterwards they are self-sharpening.

MEANING OF GOOD CORN.

Much Depends Upon the Selection of the Best Seed.

In profitable production of corn the farmers of Minnesota sections are largely concerned. A maximum yield means much, especially when it is the last few bushels that makes the greatest profit. It takes about all of the average yield to pay the cost of raising the crop. The total cost of growing and harvesting an acre of corn is between \$10 and \$15. It therefore ordinarily takes from 20 to 40, or 40 bushels at the average price to cover the cost of production.

The yield of corn depends, first, upon the fertility of the soil; second, method of tillage and cultivation; third, character of seed corn; fourth, weather conditions. Three of these conditions farmers can control. Character of seed is the most important factor of all.

One ten-ounce ear per hill will give a yield of 28 bushels per acre; two ten-ounce ears 56 bushels, and three 84 bushels. The average yield of corn in Minnesota is about 30 bushels per acre. We are growing about one-third of a perfect stand. The successful corn grower can control the stand of corn, and with a "nearly perfect stand" can secure 50 to 75 bushels of corn per acre with average methods of cultivation. The stand of corn depends upon the quality of seed corn. One of the most desirable places from which to get seed corn for any farm is from the field of corn grown on the farm. Select at husking time a few of the best ears as they are found on good stalks, and place them in a basket or sack. If it is desired to get a variety to ripen earlier, go through the field before all the corn is ripe and select good ears that ripen first. This will probably reduce the size of the corn, but it will make it earlier. As shown by the above figures, large ears of corn are not necessary to get a large yield. A good yield depends on a good stand of stalks that will bear ripe ears.

When seed corn is selected in the fall, it should be placed where it will dry out quickly, where it cannot heat and where it will not freeze. The attic over kitchen is a very good place for seed corn. Every corn grower should have his aim set for 100 bushels per acre.

Pasture Wheat Carefully.

Wheat which was planted early and which is now up and making a good growth may be pastured when the ground is dry or frozen without materially affecting next season's crop yield. Keep the stock off when the ground is muddy.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Judgment in the Work Is an Essential Factor.

No two shrubs or varieties of shrubs should be pruned in the same manner. One important object in pruning is to keep down the growth of superfluous wood. Another is to keep the shrub in such a shape that it will be attractive. In old times it was thought that pruning should be in the direction of the artificial, and shrubs of all varieties were trimmed in the same general manner. The result was a mass of shrubs all trimmed in about the same general manner. The artificial effect was not in accordance with what is now considered good taste in landscape gardening, and the natural tendency of the shrubs is now considered. Every shrub has its own habit of growth, and this should be encouraged. It is not desirable to have one variety of shrubs look like another variety of entirely different nature of growth. Shrubs should be pruned a little each year rather than a great deal in any one year. The cutting off of comparatively large branches is as detrimental to a shrub as the cutting off of a big limb is to a tree. The pruning should be so given that the shrub will become more graceful from year to year. This means taste on the part of the pruner. This is a limitation that cannot be escaped. If the pruner has not that indefinite thing we call good taste, his pruning work will not be good, but for this fault there is no remedy, unless it be the securing of a pruner that has taste.

KEEP THE CELLAR COOL.

How to Manage When the Apples Have Been Stored.

After the apples are in the cellar, that place should be kept as cold as it is possible to keep it without reducing the temperature below the freezing point. With a little care the windows of the cellar can be so adjusted as to let the cold air pour in during all the night and then shut the cellar and keep in the air during the day.

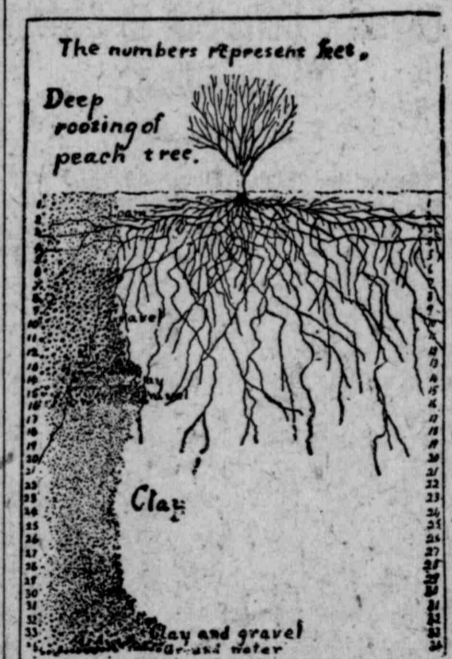
Even if the temperature outside of the cellar is below freezing, the adjustment of the cellar windows can be such that the volume of inflowing cold air can be only enough to keep down the general temperature to below 40 degrees. This is low enough for several varieties of apples. In fact, a few quite soft varieties seem to keep better near 40 than near 30, though the data on this point are not yet extensive.

The barrels in which the apples are stored should be headed and kept in a dry part of the cellar. Many farmers leave their barrels of apples unheaded, with the result that the air is constantly drawing the moisture out of the apples. This is now recognized as detrimental to the long keeping of the apples.

PENETRATION OF ROOTS.

Depth to Which Roots of a Peach Tree Were Found to Have Gone.

This illustration shows the depth to which the roots of peach trees will sometimes go in search of water.



This design was made at the Arizona station, where the roots of a peach tree were followed to the depths indicated. It also shows that a root system may be much larger than the tree supported by the roots.

Fertilize Liberally.

Orchards should be fertilized liberally in order to keep up the fertility of the soil. Mineral as well as vegetable fertilization is necessary because a crop of apples removes much more potash from the soil than does wheat. It requires large quantities of both vegetable and mineral matters to produce trees. Unleached wood ashes are excellent and if potash is used in the muriate form from 200 to 300 pounds to the acre should be sown broadcast among the trees.

Pull Out the Stumps.

To get rid of large stumps get a straight tree 25 to 30 feet long and 12 to 18 inches through at the butt. Get a strong chain, the stronger the better. Attach a good yoke of cattle to the small end of the lever and draw it to the stump. Pass your big chain around a large root and the lever at the same time about three feet from the butt. Fasten the chain, tightly and start the team, driving in a circle. See how easily the stump will twist out. A small stump will come out whole, but large ones will usually split in two or three pieces. These can be piled and burned after drying a short time.

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

Eastbound.

No. 26, Daily Ex. Sunday... 8:42 a. m.
No. 23, Daily... 11:57 a. m.
No. 28, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:30 p. m.
No. 24, Daily... 9:25 p. m.

Westbound.

No. 27, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:22 a. m.
No. 21, Daily... 8:08 a. m.
No. 25, Daily Ex. Sunday... 2:50 p. m.
No. 23, Daily... 4:38 p. m.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

Southbound.

No. 37—Cincinnati-Knoxville local, 10:12 a. m.

No. 33—Cincinnati-Jacksonville limited, 11:03 a. m.

No. 9—Maysville-Stanford local, with Cincinnati connection at Paris, arrives at 6:32; departs at 6:35 p. m.

No. 31—Cincinnati-Atlanta limited 11:23 p. m.

Northbound.

No. 34—Atlanta-Cincinnati limited 5:06 a. m.

No. 10—Stanford-Maysville local, connecting at Paris for Cincinnati, 7:13 a. m.

No. 38—Knoxville-Cincinnati local, arrives 2:50; departs 2:53 p. m.

No. 32—Jacksonville-Cincinnati limited, 5:45 p. m.

All of these trains will stop at Winchester; also are all daily, except Nos. 9 and 10, which are daily, except Sunday. Trains Nos. 29 and 30 on the present time-table, will be discontinued between Paris and Rowland on the new time-table.

EXINGTON & EASTERN RY CO.

Time Card, in Effect June 21, 1902.

Stations	No. 2, No. 3	
	Daily P.M.	Daily A.M.
v. Lexington	2:25	7:43
Winchester	3:05	8:11
L. & E. Junction	3:20	8:26
Clay City	3:50	9:01
Stanton	3:58	9:11
Campion Junction	4:30	9:31
Natural Bridge	4:35	9:43
Torrent	4:47	9:55
Beattyville June	5:10	10:11
Athol	5:37	10:41
O. & K. Junction	6:05	11:17
r. Jackson	6:10	11:22

Westbound	No. 1, No. 3	
	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Sun. Only
v. Jackson	6:10 A.M.	2:20 P.M.
O. & K. June	6:15	2:25
Athol	6:40	2:52
Beattyville June	7:07	3:20
Torrent	7:30	3:41
Natural Bridge	7:45	3:55
Campion June	7:48	3:57
Stanton	8:15	4:26
Clay City	8:25	4:35
L. & E. June	9:00	5:07
Winchester	9:12	5:20
r. Lexington	9:55	6:05

THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS ARE MADE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

L. & E. Junction—Trains Nos. 1, and 3, will make connection with the C. & O. Ry. for Mt. Sterling.

Campion Junction—Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, will connect with the Mountain Central Ry. for passengers to and from Campion, Ky.

Beattyville Junction—Trains Nos. 2 and 4 will connect with the L. & A. Railway for Beattyville, Ky.

O. & K. Junction—Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will connect with the O. & K. Railway for Cannel City, Ky., and way stations.

W. A. McDOWELL, Gen'l Mgr.
CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.

Fernery For Holiday Gift.

A little fernery that will delight the person who receives it can be easily made from two crescents of birch bark laced together with light green baby ribbon. Make loops of the ribbon by which it may be hung and the day before Christmas fill your "canoe" with moist earth, plant in it a tiny asparagus fern and one with a wider leaf. These may be bought for 5 cents each and will keep fresh for weeks if moistened with a few drops of water each day.

You can prepare a Christmas morning surprise for your family by sowing a week before some flaxseed in rich earth. On Christmas morning transplant the seedlings to half walnut shells, which must be glued to little cards with "Greetings" on them and tied with little red bows. Put one at each plate at the breakfast table and see the delight they are sure to produce. If you can get some very small ferns you can add one to each fernery.

Youthful Chivalry.

The five-year-old son of the Rev. Stephen S. Wise was driving up Fifth avenue, New York, recently with his mother. As they approached the entrance to Central park she called his attention to Saint Gauden's famous work, the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman led by Victory. "But, mamma," he queried, "why does not the gentleman get off his horse and let the lady ride?"

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